

DEATH OF SILAS T. BOWEN

AN OLD AND WELL-KNOWN RESIDENT OF THIS CITY.

His Name Long Connected With the Book Business - Identified For Many Years With the City's Charitable Affairs.

Silas T. Bowen died this morning at 9:45 o'clock at his home, No. 41 West North street. His health has been failing for several years, and his condition had grown worse in the last few months. Mr. Bowen was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., November 23, 1810. He was a bright and precocious boy, and at fifteen began teaching in the district schools of his native county. He continued to teach until he was twenty-five years old, when he went to the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y., as a student, but in a month a class in English grammar was assigned him, and soon after in a second class, and he continued to teach until his graduation, a year after his entering the school. He had some thought of becoming a lawyer, and gave some of his time to law study, but he declined to take a position offered him in the State Normal School of New York, and for seven years following his graduation held the professorship of mathematics, philosophy and rhetoric. While still at Albany, in December, 1851, he married Miss Laura E. Priest, who, with two daughters, Mrs. Helen B. Holman and Mrs. Clarence Woolfolk, survives him.



SILAS T. BOWEN.

Mr. Bowen left Albany, N. Y., for New Brunswick, N. J., where he took charge, for about a year, of a school with one thousand pupils. He came to Indianapolis in September, 1857, to assist in conducting the McLean Female Seminary. A year or so after he formed a partnership with William Stewart in the business in which his name has been associated ever since—that of publishing, and wholesale and retail dealing in books. Under the firm name of Stewart & Bowen the business grew rapidly. After the death of Mr. Stewart, five years after, the firm of Bowen, Stewart & Co. was formed. August 1, 1866, composed of Mr. Bowen, the widow of Mr. Stewart, the son, Charles O. Stewart, now managing editor of the Sentinel, A. D. Clark, D. D. Merrill, and E. H. Bowen held the controlling interest. Bowen, Stewart & Co. joined as an incorporated firm in 1885, under the present name of The Bowen-Merrill Company. Mr. Bowen took a minority interest in the stock, and left the burden of management to the other men. He was the first president of the corporation, but at the time of the fire, in 1880, resigned this position, and since then he has taken almost no active part in the business, though he has retained a small stock interest. Mr. Bowen's name became associated with the public affairs of the city almost from the beginning of his residence here. He was the first superintendent of public schools of the city and the first editor of the Y. M. C. A. He was one of the original 100 who each subscribed \$100 to the city library. He was a member of the old Benevolent Society from its organization, and to the time of his death was one of the executive committee of the organization. In his business dealings Mr. Bowen was plain and frank, but there was in him a notable courtesy and attention to the little amenities of life.

An Old Grocer's Death. Henry Rodewald, seventy years old, who died at his home, 519 Virginia avenue, Tuesday, was buried this afternoon at his late residence at Broadway street and Virginia avenue for thirty-five years, and had acquired considerable property. His acquaintance was large, and there was a large relationship. He was a sturdy citizen, greatly esteemed in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Matilda A. Wylie. Mrs. Matilda A. Wylie, sixty-seven years old, died last evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Emmett Pees, No. 1131 North Pennsylvania street. She was the widow of Dr. Delaney Wylie, who came here from Jeffersonville thirty years ago. He died in 1881, but the greater portion of his life was spent in the neighborhood.

Deaths in Indiana. The Hon. John W. Reymann. The Hon. John W. Reymann is dead. He was the oldest citizen of the State. He was a native of Virginia by birth in 1801, and he settled here in 1828. In his early days he was a legislator, and he was a Whig and Republican in business. He was successful in accumulating valuable property, besides giving liberally to his children and grandchildren.

Morton Gore. Elkhart, Ind., December 18.—Morton Gore, son of ex-Postmaster James K. Gore, is dead of typhoid fever and other complications. He was employed as telegraph operator, and returned here very ill. Another death in this vicinity is that of the Rev. Dr. Brudage, one of the best and most successful ministers in northern Indiana. He soon would have reached his ninety-third birthday.

Dr. Douglas Clark's Condition. Richmond, Ind., December 13.—Dr. Douglas Clark recently went to the Johns Hopkins sanitarium at Baltimore, and it was now revealed that he is suffering from cancer of the stomach, and that his recovery is impossible.

Squire William Cloud. Noblesville, Ind., December 13.—William Cloud, of Westfield, dropped dead while walking in his office. He was well known throughout the county, and for the past sixteen years he had served as judge of the peace.

George W. Downs. Seymour, Ind., December 13.—George W. Downs, a well-known farmer near Hayden, is dead of typhoid fever. He was born in Ohio in 1810, but the greater portion of his life was spent in this country.

The Rev. M. C. McDonald. Logansport, Ind., December 13.—The Rev. M. C. McDonald, pastor of the A. M. E. church of this city, is dead, after a illness of several weeks. He was forty-eight years old.

Oberlin Glee Club Concert. The Oberlin Glee Club will give a concert at the college gymnasium on Friday evening. In addition to the college glee

ARMENIANS' SUFFERINGS.

MISS GRITTY A. HOLIDAY TAKES OF THEIR WRONGS.

Any Pretext Sufficient For a Slaughter - No Exaggeration in the Reports - Difficulty of Relief Work - Some Cases Cited.

Miss Gritty A. Holiday, who has been doing missionary work in Persia, has delivered views on the question of relief for the Armenians, persecuted by the Turks. Miss Holiday left Persia in June. She was stationed at Tabriz, near the Russian boundary, two hundred miles east of Turkey. Her work was among the poor Armenians, the Christians, the Armenians and the Neotolians. "The reports that have been sent out of the persecution of the Armenians are largely true," Miss Holiday said to-day, "but they are really worse than the published reports indicate. There are some things that can not be talked about, much less published. There is no doubt of the fact that the Armenians have been killed in great numbers and the women and children carried off by the Turks and forced to become Mohammedans. The Musliman religion is an intolerant religion. The Turks believe in propagating it by the sword, following the teachings of the prophet Mohammed. The poor Armenians are not able to resist these onslaughts of the Turks. Behind the slayers and marauders is the whole power of the Turkish government, backed by the Turkish troops.

Two More Players. Grim and McCormick Signed - Stewart Will Not Go to Cincinnati. Manager Watkins signed two new players for Indianapolis yesterday at the Hotel Hamilton. The new players are Grim and McCormick. McCormick is a pitcher, and Grim is a catcher. Stewart will not go to Cincinnati.

Pretexts For Slaughter. "Any pretext is sufficient for a slaughter of Armenians—first one is used, then another. The favorite pretext used by the Turkish government is that the Armenians are in a state of rebellion. To the best of my knowledge, and after a careful investigation and observation, I can say that this is not true. The Armenians are peaceable, and would be good citizens if left alone. Some of the Armenians are molested on Persian soil, not in great numbers, but individual Armenians feel the weight of the Turkish yoke even there. If the mobs do anything to the Armenians, the Turkish government makes no effort to bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice. We had a friend near Tabriz, a man named Ajaz Jan; he was a merchant. Some false accusation was lodged against him, and he was arrested by the Turkish government. He was dragged him through the streets to the Mosque and there stabbed him a number of times. Afterward they threw his body into a cess pool. It was known that the Turkish government was not allowed to testify in court; they can bring no action under the law. In Tabriz, last year, an Armenian was walking along the road, when a Turk stopped him and demanded money. The man had none to give him, and told him that he was a poor man. The Turk drew a pistol and shot him. The Armenian died, and though it was very near the Turkish border, the Turkish government was not allowed to bring the murderer to justice.

No Exaggeration in Reports. "The situation has not been in the least exaggerated; if anything, it has been understated. I have seen the refugees when they came into Persia to the missions. While I was there Mr. Howard, correspondent for Reuters' agency, went from Persia into Turkey to investigate the massacre. When he came back he confirmed the reports that had been sent out. The Armenians need help, and the help should be given in a proper way, so that it will reach them. There was a man lecturing here for some time. I went to hear him. 'All he said was true. He asked for money; and I believe he got a considerable sum. He said that it was to be sent through the New York agency to the Patriarch. In my opinion, even if the money got to the Patriarch, it would be difficult for him to send it to the Armenians. The Patriarch is a Russian subject, and I do not believe that he could distribute the funds. In my opinion, the only people who can really relieve the Armenians are the members of the Red Cross Society. It is an international society, a war society.

Appellate Court. Suit For Possession—Tenancy. 1598. Frank P. Pence vs. Clarence N. Williams. Foundation C. C. Affirmed. Reinhard, J.

(1) In an action for possession of a farm leased to appellant who held over, or any parcel thereof, shall have a lien on the several shares of the other owners for redemption money, and such lien may be enforced by appropriate legal proceedings. (2) If real estate be sold or judgment, and a deed made in accordance, and the land afterward sold on the foreclosure of a mortgage, taking priority over the judgment, the wife of the judgment debtor, who redeems from the latter sale, may enforce the lien thus acquired for the full amount paid against the two-thirds interest held by the original purchaser. (3) The purchaser of land at sheriff's sale is bound to know that he acquires but two-thirds interest, and that a wife's interest would thereby become vested and absolute in the other third. (Sec. 2029, R. S. Ind.) (4) Between the husband and the wife's respective interests in the land the share of the mortgage, which should be borne by the husband's interest, was the entire amount thereof.

No Bridge at Present. The bids returned unopened - Another Site Further Down. The board of county commissioners have decided not to build a bridge over White river at Raymond street at the present time. The twenty-five bids for the work which were received yesterday were returned unopened. Commissioners Harding and Greer, who opposed the bridge, said that after examining the county's finances, they deemed it advisable to defer action. Meanwhile, the friends of the other proposed bridge across the river, one and one-half miles below Raymond street, are hoping that when the question again comes up, their site will be chosen. Commissioner Heinecke is in favor of building the bridge at once, as he believes the finances of the county are in just as good condition now as they ever will be. He does not favor the new site, and says that the surrounding country is lower and more subject to overflow than the Raymond-street site. No further action will probably be taken before next spring.

For Shop-Lifting. Ida Martin and Lillie Eastman, sisters, were arrested on a charge of shop-lifting in a Washington-street store. It was learned that the two girls had been in the store for some time, and that the woman had taken the goods. She was dismissed, and Mrs. Eastman was fined and sentenced to thirty days in the work-house.

Full line of bookcases at W. L. Elder's.

ARMENIANS' SUFFERINGS.

MISS GRITTY A. HOLIDAY TAKES OF THEIR WRONGS.

Any Pretext Sufficient For a Slaughter - No Exaggeration in the Reports - Difficulty of Relief Work - Some Cases Cited.

Miss Gritty A. Holiday, who has been doing missionary work in Persia, has delivered views on the question of relief for the Armenians, persecuted by the Turks. Miss Holiday left Persia in June. She was stationed at Tabriz, near the Russian boundary, two hundred miles east of Turkey. Her work was among the poor Armenians, the Christians, the Armenians and the Neotolians. "The reports that have been sent out of the persecution of the Armenians are largely true," Miss Holiday said to-day, "but they are really worse than the published reports indicate. There are some things that can not be talked about, much less published. There is no doubt of the fact that the Armenians have been killed in great numbers and the women and children carried off by the Turks and forced to become Mohammedans. The Musliman religion is an intolerant religion. The Turks believe in propagating it by the sword, following the teachings of the prophet Mohammed. The poor Armenians are not able to resist these onslaughts of the Turks. Behind the slayers and marauders is the whole power of the Turkish government, backed by the Turkish troops.

Two More Players. Grim and McCormick Signed - Stewart Will Not Go to Cincinnati. Manager Watkins signed two new players for Indianapolis yesterday at the Hotel Hamilton. The new players are Grim and McCormick. McCormick is a pitcher, and Grim is a catcher. Stewart will not go to Cincinnati.

Pretexts For Slaughter. "Any pretext is sufficient for a slaughter of Armenians—first one is used, then another. The favorite pretext used by the Turkish government is that the Armenians are in a state of rebellion. To the best of my knowledge, and after a careful investigation and observation, I can say that this is not true. The Armenians are peaceable, and would be good citizens if left alone. Some of the Armenians are molested on Persian soil, not in great numbers, but individual Armenians feel the weight of the Turkish yoke even there. If the mobs do anything to the Armenians, the Turkish government makes no effort to bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice. We had a friend near Tabriz, a man named Ajaz Jan; he was a merchant. Some false accusation was lodged against him, and he was arrested by the Turkish government. He was dragged him through the streets to the Mosque and there stabbed him a number of times. Afterward they threw his body into a cess pool. It was known that the Turkish government was not allowed to testify in court; they can bring no action under the law. In Tabriz, last year, an Armenian was walking along the road, when a Turk stopped him and demanded money. The man had none to give him, and told him that he was a poor man. The Turk drew a pistol and shot him. The Armenian died, and though it was very near the Turkish border, the Turkish government was not allowed to bring the murderer to justice.

No Exaggeration in Reports. "The situation has not been in the least exaggerated; if anything, it has been understated. I have seen the refugees when they came into Persia to the missions. While I was there Mr. Howard, correspondent for Reuters' agency, went from Persia into Turkey to investigate the massacre. When he came back he confirmed the reports that had been sent out. The Armenians need help, and the help should be given in a proper way, so that it will reach them. There was a man lecturing here for some time. I went to hear him. 'All he said was true. He asked for money; and I believe he got a considerable sum. He said that it was to be sent through the New York agency to the Patriarch. In my opinion, even if the money got to the Patriarch, it would be difficult for him to send it to the Armenians. The Patriarch is a Russian subject, and I do not believe that he could distribute the funds. In my opinion, the only people who can really relieve the Armenians are the members of the Red Cross Society. It is an international society, a war society.

Appellate Court. Suit For Possession—Tenancy. 1598. Frank P. Pence vs. Clarence N. Williams. Foundation C. C. Affirmed. Reinhard, J.

(1) In an action for possession of a farm leased to appellant who held over, or any parcel thereof, shall have a lien on the several shares of the other owners for redemption money, and such lien may be enforced by appropriate legal proceedings. (2) If real estate be sold or judgment, and a deed made in accordance, and the land afterward sold on the foreclosure of a mortgage, taking priority over the judgment, the wife of the judgment debtor, who redeems from the latter sale, may enforce the lien thus acquired for the full amount paid against the two-thirds interest held by the original purchaser. (3) The purchaser of land at sheriff's sale is bound to know that he acquires but two-thirds interest, and that a wife's interest would thereby become vested and absolute in the other third. (Sec. 2029, R. S. Ind.) (4) Between the husband and the wife's respective interests in the land the share of the mortgage, which should be borne by the husband's interest, was the entire amount thereof.

No Bridge at Present. The bids returned unopened - Another Site Further Down. The board of county commissioners have decided not to build a bridge over White river at Raymond street at the present time. The twenty-five bids for the work which were received yesterday were returned unopened. Commissioners Harding and Greer, who opposed the bridge, said that after examining the county's finances, they deemed it advisable to defer action. Meanwhile, the friends of the other proposed bridge across the river, one and one-half miles below Raymond street, are hoping that when the question again comes up, their site will be chosen. Commissioner Heinecke is in favor of building the bridge at once, as he believes the finances of the county are in just as good condition now as they ever will be. He does not favor the new site, and says that the surrounding country is lower and more subject to overflow than the Raymond-street site. No further action will probably be taken before next spring.

For Shop-Lifting. Ida Martin and Lillie Eastman, sisters, were arrested on a charge of shop-lifting in a Washington-street store. It was learned that the two girls had been in the store for some time, and that the woman had taken the goods. She was dismissed, and Mrs. Eastman was fined and sentenced to thirty days in the work-house.

Full line of bookcases at W. L. Elder's.

recognized by Turkey. I believe that the Turkish government would not refuse to allow such a settlement. The Armenians are doing all they can to help the Armenians. They are not deserting their work. They stay by their choice and their little children, and are doing the best they can for the women and children who find themselves without homes and without fathers. The work is a good one, and it is intended to do anything to relieve them. The work is a good one, and it is intended to do anything to relieve them.

Two More Players. Grim and McCormick Signed - Stewart Will Not Go to Cincinnati. Manager Watkins signed two new players for Indianapolis yesterday at the Hotel Hamilton. The new players are Grim and McCormick. McCormick is a pitcher, and Grim is a catcher. Stewart will not go to Cincinnati.

Pretexts For Slaughter. "Any pretext is sufficient for a slaughter of Armenians—first one is used, then another. The favorite pretext used by the Turkish government is that the Armenians are in a state of rebellion. To the best of my knowledge, and after a careful investigation and observation, I can say that this is not true. The Armenians are peaceable, and would be good citizens if left alone. Some of the Armenians are molested on Persian soil, not in great numbers, but individual Armenians feel the weight of the Turkish yoke even there. If the mobs do anything to the Armenians, the Turkish government makes no effort to bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice. We had a friend near Tabriz, a man named Ajaz Jan; he was a merchant. Some false accusation was lodged against him, and he was arrested by the Turkish government. He was dragged him through the streets to the Mosque and there stabbed him a number of times. Afterward they threw his body into a cess pool. It was known that the Turkish government was not allowed to testify in court; they can bring no action under the law. In Tabriz, last year, an Armenian was walking along the road, when a Turk stopped him and demanded money. The man had none to give him, and told him that he was a poor man. The Turk drew a pistol and shot him. The Armenian died, and though it was very near the Turkish border, the Turkish government was not allowed to bring the murderer to justice.

No Exaggeration in Reports. "The situation has not been in the least exaggerated; if anything, it has been understated. I have seen the refugees when they came into Persia to the missions. While I was there Mr. Howard, correspondent for Reuters' agency, went from Persia into Turkey to investigate the massacre. When he came back he confirmed the reports that had been sent out. The Armenians need help, and the help should be given in a proper way, so that it will reach them. There was a man lecturing here for some time. I went to hear him. 'All he said was true. He asked for money; and I believe he got a considerable sum. He said that it was to be sent through the New York agency to the Patriarch. In my opinion, even if the money got to the Patriarch, it would be difficult for him to send it to the Armenians. The Patriarch is a Russian subject, and I do not believe that he could distribute the funds. In my opinion, the only people who can really relieve the Armenians are the members of the Red Cross Society. It is an international society, a war society.

Appellate Court. Suit For Possession—Tenancy. 1598. Frank P. Pence vs. Clarence N. Williams. Foundation C. C. Affirmed. Reinhard, J.

(1) In an action for possession of a farm leased to appellant who held over, or any parcel thereof, shall have a lien on the several shares of the other owners for redemption money, and such lien may be enforced by appropriate legal proceedings. (2) If real estate be sold or judgment, and a deed made in accordance, and the land afterward sold on the foreclosure of a mortgage, taking priority over the judgment, the wife of the judgment debtor, who redeems from the latter sale, may enforce the lien thus acquired for the full amount paid against the two-thirds interest held by the original purchaser. (3) The purchaser of land at sheriff's sale is bound to know that he acquires but two-thirds interest, and that a wife's interest would thereby become vested and absolute in the other third. (Sec. 2029, R. S. Ind.) (4) Between the husband and the wife's respective interests in the land the share of the mortgage, which should be borne by the husband's interest, was the entire amount thereof.

No Bridge at Present. The bids returned unopened - Another Site Further Down. The board of county commissioners have decided not to build a bridge over White river at Raymond street at the present time. The twenty-five bids for the work which were received yesterday were returned unopened. Commissioners Harding and Greer, who opposed the bridge, said that after examining the county's finances, they deemed it advisable to defer action. Meanwhile, the friends of the other proposed bridge across the river, one and one-half miles below Raymond street, are hoping that when the question again comes up, their site will be chosen. Commissioner Heinecke is in favor of building the bridge at once, as he believes the finances of the county are in just as good condition now as they ever will be. He does not favor the new site, and says that the surrounding country is lower and more subject to overflow than the Raymond-street site. No further action will probably be taken before next spring.

For Shop-Lifting. Ida Martin and Lillie Eastman, sisters, were arrested on a charge of shop-lifting in a Washington-street store. It was learned that the two girls had been in the store for some time, and that the woman had taken the goods. She was dismissed, and Mrs. Eastman was fined and sentenced to thirty days in the work-house.

Full line of bookcases at W. L. Elder's.

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store.

George Eliot's Works

Thackeray's Works

Bulwer's Works

Dickens's Works

Macaulay's England

Ready for Delivery To-morrow, at BOWEN-MERRILL'S

Wm. H. ENGLISH'S Valuable Historical Work,

"CONQUEST OF THE COUNTRY NORTHWEST OF THE RIVER OHIO"

In Two Large Volumes, Cloth Binding, \$6.00; Half Leather, \$8.00; Full Leather, \$10.00.

It is the handsomest book ever published in the West and need only to be seen to be appreciated.

The work is particularly valuable in teaching the rising generation that Indiana has an honorable history, not only as a Territory and a State, but that it extends back to the revolutionary period and before. It shows that the greatest event in its history that occurred during the revolutionary war, save only the surrender of the British at Yorktown, was on Indiana soil. It points out in forcible and interesting manner that the capture of the British post at Vincennes in 1779 secured for the United States the vast territory northwest of the Ohio River. The narrative of these important historical events is interspersed with numerous interesting sketches of the men who participated in them and with other early events, mostly connected with early Indiana, which makes the whole interesting reading even for those who take no particular interest in history. The general reader will find interest, too, in the numerous facsimiles of historical papers.—Indianapolis Journal.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ready for Delivery To-morrow, at BOWEN-MERRILL'S

Wm. H. ENGLISH'S Valuable Historical Work,

"CONQUEST OF THE COUNTRY NORTHWEST OF THE RIVER OHIO"

In Two Large Volumes, Cloth Binding, \$6.00; Half Leather, \$8.00; Full Leather, \$10.00.

It is the handsomest book ever published in the West and need only to be seen to be appreciated.

The work is particularly valuable in teaching the rising generation that Indiana has an honorable history, not only as a Territory and a State, but that it extends back to the revolutionary period and before. It shows that the greatest event in its history that occurred during the revolutionary war, save only the surrender of the British at Yorktown, was on Indiana soil. It points out in forcible and interesting manner that the capture of the British post at Vincennes in 1779 secured for the United States the vast territory northwest of the Ohio River. The narrative of these important historical events is interspersed with numerous interesting sketches of the men who participated in them and with other early events, mostly connected with early Indiana, which makes the whole interesting reading even for those who take no particular interest in history. The general reader will find interest, too, in the numerous facsimiles of historical papers.—Indianapolis Journal.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Albums

Ten Times More Books to Select From Than at Any Other Store BOWEN-MERRILL.

Holiday Hints

Books at Liberal Discount

Engraved Visiting Cards

Fountain Pens

The Kodak, Price \$5 to \$65.

The most reliable of all cameras, Bowen-Merrill, agents. Send for catalogue.

Stationery Department, East Side, Center.

Stationery Department, East Side, Center.

Stationery Department, East Side, Center.

Stationery Department, East Side, Center.

Stationery Department, East Side, Center.

Stationery Department, East Side, Center.

Stationery Department, East Side, Center.

Stationery Department, East Side, Center.

Stationery Department, East Side, Center.

Stationery Department, East Side, Center.

Stationery Department, East Side, Center.

Stationery Department, East Side, Center.

Stationery Department, East Side, Center.

Stationery Department, East Side, Center.

Stationery Department, East Side, Center.

Stationery Department, East Side, Center.

Stationery Department, East Side, Center.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(EXCEPT SUNDAY)
AT THE NEWS BUILDING,
No. 32 West Washington St.
Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind.,
as second-class matter.
Make all drafts, checks and postoffice orders
payable to the order of, and address all com-
munications to
THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.
Telephone Calls:
Editorial rooms.....671; Business office.....161.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1895.

THE YEAR IN FINANCE.
The financial affairs of this community which we present in another part of this News today, make a showing gratifying in the same way as that which the presentation of the wholesale trade that we made Tuesday revealed. But the fact is that we are not at the high tide of prosperity. The panic and the great depression that followed it have left their marks, and while the revival has been real, perhaps as great as our share entitles us to, we are still feeling the effects of the depressed condition. The outlook, while of a high order, is not of the highest order. The deficiency of local wheat crop has already made it necessary for us to buy wheat. While our local corn crop was one of the greatest in the State's history, the remarkably low price that it fetches will not make the volume measured in money so great as many a smaller crop has yielded. Next year is a presidential year, and this bankers and financiers have always to take into account as one that is marked by a falling off in business. If we should have had crops next year the depression would be still more marked.

Looking both before and after in this way as financiers do, the condition seems to be one of safe but small margins, with expectations of a fair and steady business and a general tendency to "scale close to shore." In our banks there has been a great increase of clearances during the past year, and there has been a strengthening in the condition of the banks, the process of consolidation and of building up having gone on.

In building associations—a subject at once of interest and anxiety—property seems to increase. As the detailed statements elsewhere show, there is a vast number of these associations in Indianapolis. In them are 29,000 residents of the town as borrowers, who last year used more than \$4,000,000; while more than \$5,000,000 was paid in during the past year. It speaks well for the associations that they passed through the stringent times as well as they did. Indeed, there has been no substantial interference in the course of building associations here. On the contrary, there is, as set out in our report, steady, sturdy growth and increase.

Prosperity is further indicated in the great growth of new establishments. During the year more than one hundred new corporations have been formed. This, of course, does not take account of partnerships. The number of incorporations is greater than any year before has ever seen. Many of these concerns have been so successful that their capital stock has been increased a few months after incorporation. This state of things is a direct indication of the very sturdy growth of this community. And so we have, in every financial expression—the condition of our banks, of our building associations, of the number of new corporations—evidence that corroborates the report from our wholesale trade, namely, that the past year has been one of real and widespread prosperity for this community, leaving us with prospects which, if they do not point to an extension that can be called a boom, do point to the hope of continued prosperous growth, if conservatism and economy continue to rule.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.
The county commissioners have escaped an act of folly by rescinding the motion to build a bridge over White River at or near Raymond street. All of the bids called for by the board when it was differently constituted and of a different political complexion have been rejected and the project stands as if nothing had been done. The new board would, in our opinion, have blundered if it had spent \$30,000 or \$30,000 for this bridge at this time. It is deserving of commendation for needing the warning that has been sounded. The county's finances are in a deplorable condition, as these columns have shown. The jail sinking fund that ought to have been held in sacred trust to be applied to wiping out bonded indebtedness, has been expended and the money collected for a specific purpose from the tax-payers has been unjustly diverted into other channels. The county debt has been increased and the county is running steadily deeper into debt. There is no money in the bridge fund and very little in any fund. To enter into an obligation under such circumstances to build an expensive bridge whose location was combated would have been a gross blunder.

The situation became grotesque when it was seriously proposed to build this bridge out of the "gravel road fund." There is not only no gravel on the road leading to the proposed bridge, but there is no road. There is some excellent rich low land that would no doubt greatly increase in value if a bridge were built and a road made through it. These are improvements that will come in time. A bridge south of the city over the river is no doubt desirable. It is by no means certain that the place chosen is the best site for it, and this is certainly no time for a new board of county commissioners having scant experience in public affairs to expend a large sum of money for a bridge when there is no bridge money to spend. Let the board take time to look into the whole question; give all of the people along the river a chance to be heard, provide ways and means for the bridge, and in due time build it in the right place, wherever that may be found to be.

A SINKING FUND.
The mayor and the controller are both convinced of the advisability of making some provision to meet the bonded indebtedness of the city when it shall fall due. The bonds have many years to run now. On them we paid a very high rate of interest for twenty years; paying in that period interest a half more than

their face. Now we are paying 4 per cent. on them for thirty years, which will aggregate a fifth more than their face. As the matter stands, no preparation has been made looking to the creation of a fund to meet the debts when they fall due. Unless such preparation is made it will be impossible to pay the bonds when they mature, and they will have to be refunded again for another long period.

The thing we ought to do is to establish a sinking fund—and we ought to do this at once. A very small addition to the tax now, religiously set apart each year, will provide an ample sum to take care of our bonds at maturity. We hope that the present city authorities will not let this question drop, but that they will work away persistently at it until a definite and practicable plan is developed. Probably some new legislation may be required to put the fund beyond the possibility of being tampered with or suspended by the Council. The plan should be carefully worked out and the necessary bill prepared, so as to be ready for prompt submission to the next Legislature. The present administration has not so great a work for the city than to create a sinking fund, and we hope that it will earnestly prosecute the matter.

THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.
The strike of street railway employees at Philadelphia was caused primarily by the unfriendly attitude of the president of the company toward organized labor, but there appears to be a more serious problem involved in the matter. Recently a combination of street railways has been formed at Philadelphia, and through Welsh, its president, it has taken a stand against public rights as well as against the rights of employees. An election was held shortly at which the people of the city will have opportunity to rebuke and defeat the combination which is running over them rough shod in all that pertains to their street railways. In the meantime this serious strike has occurred, causing great inconvenience and intensifying the feeling against the company. The right in this case seems to be with the strikers, and they have the sympathy of the public. President Welsh began to discharge employees because they belonged to a labor organization. He refused to treat with the officers of the organization, who wished to lay their demands before him. They asked for a ten-hour day, \$2 pay, the protection of vestibules in winter, and liberty to belong to labor unions. There is nothing extraordinary in these demands.

It may be inferred from to-day's dispatches that the Philadelphia strike for Government aid. Motor cars are used at Philadelphia in carrying the mails, and so federal law is to be invoked in the company's behalf. It is unfortunate if the federal Government may thus indirectly be brought into a matter so purely local, and we trust that it will keep out.

A QUEER COMBINATION.
It is very strange to find the New York Evening Post, the New York World and Representative Boutelle in anything like concord with reference to any possible proposition. But they are pretty close together on the Venezuelan question. The former journal, of course, is convinced that the President is altogether in the wrong. It agrees with the English papers that the whole affair, from an American point of view, is simply an electioneering device. This was to have been expected. The position of the Post could have been predicted with accuracy six months ago. It has done valuable work in exposing the wretched jingoism and in ridiculing the silly theories. But it has devoted itself so exclusively to this that it has lost the power to distinguish between the jingoes and those who are determined to maintain the honor and dignity of their country.

But that the World and the Post should be found on the same side of this controversy is somewhat surprising. The former paper is usually in the habit of taking the popular or average view of public questions, while the latter paper is generally supposed to represent the opinions of the elect. But more wonderful than all is the sudden conversion of Boutelle, the prince of the jingoes, to moderate and conservative counsels. When Representative Hitt introduced his bill yesterday afternoon, the President to appoint a commission to inquire into the boundary question, and making an appropriation therefor, Boutelle actually thought Congress was going too fast. His words are worth quoting, not because they are valuable, but because they are phenomenal. He said:

"It seems that this subject is one of such serious importance that the House of Representatives should proceed in a decorous manner to consider it. The President's message was read but yesterday, and it seems to me that the gentlemen may not be ready to pass on a matter of this importance without deliberation."

And yet the question was one between England and the United States, and so was a question to which, according to the jingo creed, there could be no nature of things, be but one side. After the gentleman had assured the House of his undying loyalty, he went on to say:

"It seems that this subject is one of such serious importance that the House of Representatives should proceed in a decorous manner to consider it. The President's message was read but yesterday, and it seems to me that the gentlemen may not be ready to pass on a matter of this importance without deliberation."

And yet the question was one between England and the United States, and so was a question to which, according to the jingo creed, there could be no nature of things, be but one side. After the gentleman had assured the House of his undying loyalty, he went on to say:

their face. Now we are paying 4 per cent. on them for thirty years, which will aggregate a fifth more than their face. As the matter stands, no preparation has been made looking to the creation of a fund to meet the debts when they fall due. Unless such preparation is made it will be impossible to pay the bonds when they mature, and they will have to be refunded again for another long period.

The thing we ought to do is to establish a sinking fund—and we ought to do this at once. A very small addition to the tax now, religiously set apart each year, will provide an ample sum to take care of our bonds at maturity. We hope that the present city authorities will not let this question drop, but that they will work away persistently at it until a definite and practicable plan is developed. Probably some new legislation may be required to put the fund beyond the possibility of being tampered with or suspended by the Council. The plan should be carefully worked out and the necessary bill prepared, so as to be ready for prompt submission to the next Legislature. The present administration has not so great a work for the city than to create a sinking fund, and we hope that it will earnestly prosecute the matter.

THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.
The strike of street railway employees at Philadelphia was caused primarily by the unfriendly attitude of the president of the company toward organized labor, but there appears to be a more serious problem involved in the matter. Recently a combination of street railways has been formed at Philadelphia, and through Welsh, its president, it has taken a stand against public rights as well as against the rights of employees. An election was held shortly at which the people of the city will have opportunity to rebuke and defeat the combination which is running over them rough shod in all that pertains to their street railways. In the meantime this serious strike has occurred, causing great inconvenience and intensifying the feeling against the company. The right in this case seems to be with the strikers, and they have the sympathy of the public. President Welsh began to discharge employees because they belonged to a labor organization. He refused to treat with the officers of the organization, who wished to lay their demands before him. They asked for a ten-hour day, \$2 pay, the protection of vestibules in winter, and liberty to belong to labor unions. There is nothing extraordinary in these demands.

It may be inferred from to-day's dispatches that the Philadelphia strike for Government aid. Motor cars are used at Philadelphia in carrying the mails, and so federal law is to be invoked in the company's behalf. It is unfortunate if the federal Government may thus indirectly be brought into a matter so purely local, and we trust that it will keep out.

A QUEER COMBINATION.
It is very strange to find the New York Evening Post, the New York World and Representative Boutelle in anything like concord with reference to any possible proposition. But they are pretty close together on the Venezuelan question. The former journal, of course, is convinced that the President is altogether in the wrong. It agrees with the English papers that the whole affair, from an American point of view, is simply an electioneering device. This was to have been expected. The position of the Post could have been predicted with accuracy six months ago. It has done valuable work in exposing the wretched jingoism and in ridiculing the silly theories. But it has devoted itself so exclusively to this that it has lost the power to distinguish between the jingoes and those who are determined to maintain the honor and dignity of their country.

But that the World and the Post should be found on the same side of this controversy is somewhat surprising. The former paper is usually in the habit of taking the popular or average view of public questions, while the latter paper is generally supposed to represent the opinions of the elect. But more wonderful than all is the sudden conversion of Boutelle, the prince of the jingoes, to moderate and conservative counsels. When Representative Hitt introduced his bill yesterday afternoon, the President to appoint a commission to inquire into the boundary question, and making an appropriation therefor, Boutelle actually thought Congress was going too fast. His words are worth quoting, not because they are valuable, but because they are phenomenal. He said:

"It seems that this subject is one of such serious importance that the House of Representatives should proceed in a decorous manner to consider it. The President's message was read but yesterday, and it seems to me that the gentlemen may not be ready to pass on a matter of this importance without deliberation."

And yet the question was one between England and the United States, and so was a question to which, according to the jingo creed, there could be no nature of things, be but one side. After the gentleman had assured the House of his undying loyalty, he went on to say:

"It seems that this subject is one of such serious importance that the House of Representatives should proceed in a decorous manner to consider it. The President's message was read but yesterday, and it seems to me that the gentlemen may not be ready to pass on a matter of this importance without deliberation."

And yet the question was one between England and the United States, and so was a question to which, according to the jingo creed, there could be no nature of things, be but one side. After the gentleman had assured the House of his undying loyalty, he went on to say:

their face. Now we are paying 4 per cent. on them for thirty years, which will aggregate a fifth more than their face. As the matter stands, no preparation has been made looking to the creation of a fund to meet the debts when they fall due. Unless such preparation is made it will be impossible to pay the bonds when they mature, and they will have to be refunded again for another long period.

The thing we ought to do is to establish a sinking fund—and we ought to do this at once. A very small addition to the tax now, religiously set apart each year, will provide an ample sum to take care of our bonds at maturity. We hope that the present city authorities will not let this question drop, but that they will work away persistently at it until a definite and practicable plan is developed. Probably some new legislation may be required to put the fund beyond the possibility of being tampered with or suspended by the Council. The plan should be carefully worked out and the necessary bill prepared, so as to be ready for prompt submission to the next Legislature. The present administration has not so great a work for the city than to create a sinking fund, and we hope that it will earnestly prosecute the matter.

THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.
The strike of street railway employees at Philadelphia was caused primarily by the unfriendly attitude of the president of the company toward organized labor, but there appears to be a more serious problem involved in the matter. Recently a combination of street railways has been formed at Philadelphia, and through Welsh, its president, it has taken a stand against public rights as well as against the rights of employees. An election was held shortly at which the people of the city will have opportunity to rebuke and defeat the combination which is running over them rough shod in all that pertains to their street railways. In the meantime this serious strike has occurred, causing great inconvenience and intensifying the feeling against the company. The right in this case seems to be with the strikers, and they have the sympathy of the public. President Welsh began to discharge employees because they belonged to a labor organization. He refused to treat with the officers of the organization, who wished to lay their demands before him. They asked for a ten-hour day, \$2 pay, the protection of vestibules in winter, and liberty to belong to labor unions. There is nothing extraordinary in these demands.

It may be inferred from to-day's dispatches that the Philadelphia strike for Government aid. Motor cars are used at Philadelphia in carrying the mails, and so federal law is to be invoked in the company's behalf. It is unfortunate if the federal Government may thus indirectly be brought into a matter so purely local, and we trust that it will keep out.

A QUEER COMBINATION.
It is very strange to find the New York Evening Post, the New York World and Representative Boutelle in anything like concord with reference to any possible proposition. But they are pretty close together on the Venezuelan question. The former journal, of course, is convinced that the President is altogether in the wrong. It agrees with the English papers that the whole affair, from an American point of view, is simply an electioneering device. This was to have been expected. The position of the Post could have been predicted with accuracy six months ago. It has done valuable work in exposing the wretched jingoism and in ridiculing the silly theories. But it has devoted itself so exclusively to this that it has lost the power to distinguish between the jingoes and those who are determined to maintain the honor and dignity of their country.

But that the World and the Post should be found on the same side of this controversy is somewhat surprising. The former paper is usually in the habit of taking the popular or average view of public questions, while the latter paper is generally supposed to represent the opinions of the elect. But more wonderful than all is the sudden conversion of Boutelle, the prince of the jingoes, to moderate and conservative counsels. When Representative Hitt introduced his bill yesterday afternoon, the President to appoint a commission to inquire into the boundary question, and making an appropriation therefor, Boutelle actually thought Congress was going too fast. His words are worth quoting, not because they are valuable, but because they are phenomenal. He said:

"It seems that this subject is one of such serious importance that the House of Representatives should proceed in a decorous manner to consider it. The President's message was read but yesterday, and it seems to me that the gentlemen may not be ready to pass on a matter of this importance without deliberation."

And yet the question was one between England and the United States, and so was a question to which, according to the jingo creed, there could be no nature of things, be but one side. After the gentleman had assured the House of his undying loyalty, he went on to say:

"It seems that this subject is one of such serious importance that the House of Representatives should proceed in a decorous manner to consider it. The President's message was read but yesterday, and it seems to me that the gentlemen may not be ready to pass on a matter of this importance without deliberation."

And yet the question was one between England and the United States, and so was a question to which, according to the jingo creed, there could be no nature of things, be but one side. After the gentleman had assured the House of his undying loyalty, he went on to say:

their face. Now we are paying 4 per cent. on them for thirty years, which will aggregate a fifth more than their face. As the matter stands, no preparation has been made looking to the creation of a fund to meet the debts when they fall due. Unless such preparation is made it will be impossible to pay the bonds when they mature, and they will have to be refunded again for another long period.

The thing we ought to do is to establish a sinking fund—and we ought to do this at once. A very small addition to the tax now, religiously set apart each year, will provide an ample sum to take care of our bonds at maturity. We hope that the present city authorities will not let this question drop, but that they will work away persistently at it until a definite and practicable plan is developed. Probably some new legislation may be required to put the fund beyond the possibility of being tampered with or suspended by the Council. The plan should be carefully worked out and the necessary bill prepared, so as to be ready for prompt submission to the next Legislature. The present administration has not so great a work for the city than to create a sinking fund, and we hope that it will earnestly prosecute the matter.

THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.
The strike of street railway employees at Philadelphia was caused primarily by the unfriendly attitude of the president of the company toward organized labor, but there appears to be a more serious problem involved in the matter. Recently a combination of street railways has been formed at Philadelphia, and through Welsh, its president, it has taken a stand against public rights as well as against the rights of employees. An election was held shortly at which the people of the city will have opportunity to rebuke and defeat the combination which is running over them rough shod in all that pertains to their street railways. In the meantime this serious strike has occurred, causing great inconvenience and intensifying the feeling against the company. The right in this case seems to be with the strikers, and they have the sympathy of the public. President Welsh began to discharge employees because they belonged to a labor organization. He refused to treat with the officers of the organization, who wished to lay their demands before him. They asked for a ten-hour day, \$2 pay, the protection of vestibules in winter, and liberty to belong to labor unions. There is nothing extraordinary in these demands.

It may be inferred from to-day's dispatches that the Philadelphia strike for Government aid. Motor cars are used at Philadelphia in carrying the mails, and so federal law is to be invoked in the company's behalf. It is unfortunate if the federal Government may thus indirectly be brought into a matter so purely local, and we trust that it will keep out.

A QUEER COMBINATION.
It is very strange to find the New York Evening Post, the New York World and Representative Boutelle in anything like concord with reference to any possible proposition. But they are pretty close together on the Venezuelan question. The former journal, of course, is convinced that the President is altogether in the wrong. It agrees with the English papers that the whole affair, from an American point of view, is simply an electioneering device. This was to have been expected. The position of the Post could have been predicted with accuracy six months ago. It has done valuable work in exposing the wretched jingoism and in ridiculing the silly theories. But it has devoted itself so exclusively to this that it has lost the power to distinguish between the jingoes and those who are determined to maintain the honor and dignity of their country.

But that the World and the Post should be found on the same side of this controversy is somewhat surprising. The former paper is usually in the habit of taking the popular or average view of public questions, while the latter paper is generally supposed to represent the opinions of the elect. But more wonderful than all is the sudden conversion of Boutelle, the prince of the jingoes, to moderate and conservative counsels. When Representative Hitt introduced his bill yesterday afternoon, the President to appoint a commission to inquire into the boundary question, and making an appropriation therefor, Boutelle actually thought Congress was going too fast. His words are worth quoting, not because they are valuable, but because they are phenomenal. He said:

"It seems that this subject is one of such serious importance that the House of Representatives should proceed in a decorous manner to consider it. The President's message was read but yesterday, and it seems to me that the gentlemen may not be ready to pass on a matter of this importance without deliberation."

And yet the question was one between England and the United States, and so was a question to which, according to the jingo creed, there could be no nature of things, be but one side. After the gentleman had assured the House of his undying loyalty, he went on to say:

"It seems that this subject is one of such serious importance that the House of Representatives should proceed in a decorous manner to consider it. The President's message was read but yesterday, and it seems to me that the gentlemen may not be ready to pass on a matter of this importance without deliberation."

And yet the question was one between England and the United States, and so was a question to which, according to the jingo creed, there could be no nature of things, be but one side. After the gentleman had assured the House of his undying loyalty, he went on to say:

their face. Now we are paying 4 per cent. on them for thirty years, which will aggregate a fifth more than their face. As the matter stands, no preparation has been made looking to the creation of a fund to meet the debts when they fall due. Unless such preparation is made it will be impossible to pay the bonds when they mature, and they will have to be refunded again for another long period.

The thing we ought to do is to establish a sinking fund—and we ought to do this at once. A very small addition to the tax now, religiously set apart each year, will provide an ample sum to take care of our bonds at maturity. We hope that the present city authorities will not let this question drop, but that they will work away persistently at it until a definite and practicable plan is developed. Probably some new legislation may be required to put the fund beyond the possibility of being tampered with or suspended by the Council. The plan should be carefully worked out and the necessary bill prepared, so as to be ready for prompt submission to the next Legislature. The present administration has not so great a work for the city than to create a sinking fund, and we hope that it will earnestly prosecute the matter.

THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.
The strike of street railway employees at Philadelphia was caused primarily by the unfriendly attitude of the president of the company toward organized labor, but there appears to be a more serious problem involved in the matter. Recently a combination of street railways has been formed at Philadelphia, and through Welsh, its president, it has taken a stand against public rights as well as against the rights of employees. An election was held shortly at which the people of the city will have opportunity to rebuke and defeat the combination which is running over them rough shod in all that pertains to their street railways. In the meantime this serious strike has occurred, causing great inconvenience and intensifying the feeling against the company. The right in this case seems to be with the strikers, and they have the sympathy of the public. President Welsh began to discharge employees because they belonged to a labor organization. He refused to treat with the officers of the organization, who wished to lay their demands before him. They asked for a ten-hour day, \$2 pay, the protection of vestibules in winter, and liberty to belong to labor unions. There is nothing extraordinary in these demands.

It may be inferred from to-day's dispatches that the Philadelphia strike for Government aid. Motor cars are used at Philadelphia in carrying the mails, and so federal law is to be invoked in the company's behalf. It is unfortunate if the federal Government may thus indirectly be brought into a matter so purely local, and we trust that it will keep out.

A QUEER COMBINATION.
It is very strange to find the New York Evening Post, the New York World and Representative Boutelle in anything like concord with reference to any possible proposition. But they are pretty close together on the Venezuelan question. The former journal, of course, is convinced that the President is altogether in the wrong. It agrees with the English papers that the whole affair, from an American point of view, is simply an electioneering device. This was to have been expected. The position of the Post could have been predicted with accuracy six months ago. It has done valuable work in exposing the wretched jingoism and in ridiculing the silly theories. But it has devoted itself so exclusively to this that it has lost the power to distinguish between the jingoes and those who are determined to maintain the honor and dignity of their country.

But that the World and the Post should be found on the same side of this controversy is somewhat surprising. The former paper is usually in the habit of taking the popular or average view of public questions, while the latter paper is generally supposed to represent the opinions of the elect. But more wonderful than all is the sudden conversion of Boutelle, the prince of the jingoes, to moderate and conservative counsels. When Representative Hitt introduced his bill yesterday afternoon, the President to appoint a commission to inquire into the boundary question, and making an appropriation therefor, Boutelle actually thought Congress was going too fast. His words are worth quoting, not because they are valuable, but because they are phenomenal. He said:

"It seems that this subject is one of such serious importance that the House of Representatives should proceed in a decorous manner to consider it. The President's message was read but yesterday, and it seems to me that the gentlemen may not be ready to pass on a matter of this importance without deliberation."

And yet the question was one between England and the United States, and so was a question to which, according to the jingo creed, there could be no nature of things, be but one side. After the gentleman had assured the House of his undying loyalty, he went on to say:

"It seems that this subject is one of such serious importance that the House of Representatives should proceed in a decorous manner to consider it. The President's message was read but yesterday, and it seems to me that the gentlemen may not be ready to pass on a matter of this importance without deliberation."

And yet the question was one between England and the United States, and so was a question to which, according to the jingo creed, there could be no nature of things, be but one side. After the gentleman had assured the House of his undying loyalty, he went on to say:

THE NEW YORK STORE
(Established 1853.)
A Big Tumble In Jacket Prices
OPEN TO-NIGHT.
Haven't much newspaper space to give to Jackets nowadays, but when the prices on the season's best productions take so decided a drop, we feel it would be an injustice to both you and ourselves to say nothing about it.
OPEN TO-NIGHT.
BUT HERE ARE THE FACTS.
Nobby Short Jackets in rough and smooth cloth marked down from \$7.50, \$8 and \$9 to \$5 each.
58 Jackets in black and navy blue, Beaver and melton cloth, all full ripple back, plain and velvet collars, \$10 and \$12.50 marked down to \$7.50.
125 fine rough and smooth cloth jackets, up-to-date and a little better, \$14 to \$16 jackets, marked down to \$10.
50 new, nobby and popular Jackets of all materials and all colors, \$16 to \$20 jackets, marked down to \$12.50.
Your choice of the best Cloth Jacket in our house for \$20. This includes the season's extremes novelties—only one of a kind—garments that usually sell for \$25.
Just four prices on Misses' Jackets now—\$5, \$7.50, \$10 and \$12. Jackets that were marked from \$7.50 to \$18.50.
PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.
Xmas Suggestions from the cloak department.
Mackintoshes at \$3.50, \$5, \$7.50, \$10, \$12.50 and up to \$25. The \$5 one is a special number.
Fur and Feather Collars and Bosoms from \$5 to \$15.
Muffs in all the leading Furs at very low prices.
Correct styles in silk and wool Wrappers, price \$5 to \$25, and they are all splendid values.
Children's Fur Sets in all colors and styles at \$8, \$10, \$12 and \$20.

Kate Greenaway's Bonnie Little Children
A feast for the little ones lies in an entire page of Kate Greenaway's pictures in the Christmas issue of
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
10 Cents: On Every News-stand
The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia
COPYRIGHT 1895 BY THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

BEFORE LEAVING FOR THE WAR
You will want to enjoy a few balls, banquets and other social festivities. You'll need a
Full Dress Suit for Evening Wear
Let us make it for you at our present reduced prices.
KAHL TAILORING CO.
22 and 24 East Washington Street.
Fine Candies
"ALCAZAR"
Beautiful Flowers
Fresh and Sweet
30 West Washington St
Next to The News Office.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
FLANNER & BUCHANAN
175 North Illinois St.
PHONE 641.
Indianapolis Business University
Bryant & Stratton. Established 1850. When Building.
Call or write for Illustrated Catalogue, showing magnificent course of study.
J. J. NEBBS, Proprietor.
"WANT" ADS. IN THE NEWS
"ONLY ONE CENT A WORD"

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

RECOVERY FROM THE STRINGENCY OF 1893 PRACTICALLY COMPLETE.

Result of a Conservative Policy Followed by the Heads of the Concerns.

FIGURES SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE.

Voluntary Liquidation of One Bank and Consolidation of Two Others—The Bank Clearings—Building Association's Growth—The Trust Companies.

The statements from the money centers of the city indicate that business has been on the up grade throughout the year. While the city did not feel the effects of the panic so keenly as other places, there was dullness here, from which there was not immediate recovery. Toward the first of this year confidence began to reappear, and, as the months have gone by, there has been a general revival, resulting in a feeling of security and stability at the end of the year, almost equal to that which existed before the financial disturbance of 1893. The men through whose hands money passes into trade have been cautious, and they feel that it is well for the credit of the city that they have been. The new business enterprises that have sprung up in the city during the twelve months have opened the way for the circulation of a great deal more money than heretofore. There has been a disposition throughout the year to exercise more care than is customary in extending credit. This is true, not only of the banking houses, but of all corporations and companies. The bank clearings show a handsome increase over those of the year preceding, having reached \$212,000,000.

There have been years in which the profits of bankers of the city were greater. The small wheat crop of the State cut down one source of revenue. Bankers call attention to the fact that this State is now importing instead of exporting wheat. This State produced one of the largest corn crops in its history, but the low price at which it is being moved is keeping down profits. During the year there was a continuation of the movement toward fewer banks and stronger ones. The Bank of Commerce, one of the oldest banking houses in the city, went into voluntary liquidation. The year was a prosperous one with the building associations, which have become such a prominent factor in the business life of the city. There are 1,600 more persons in these associations than there were at the end of 1894. During the year there were twenty-four failures, most of them of concern so obscure that they did not attract special attention. It was a year marked by the incorporation of an unusual large number of new companies, which have been organized. The aggregate capital of the three in existence here is \$1,000,000.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

Great Increase in the Business in the Last Three Years.

The volume of business done by the building and loan associations of Indianapolis has increased year by year, until it has reached a point where it is now having more prosperous associations than any city of equal size in the United States. The people who believed three or four years ago that the business had reached the height of its prosperity here have seen it grow more rapidly during the last three years than ever before. The associations of the city now number 135. Nearly every corner grocery on the outskirts is the headquarters of some association through which the people of that immediate neighborhood are paying for their homes, while the business blocks downtown are the headquarters of associations of greater pretensions which are doing business throughout Indiana, and in a few instances in all parts of the United States. Nearly twenty thousand Indianapolis people are now borrowers in building associations, and the total assets and liabilities of the concerns that were forced to quit business:

Table Showing Assets and Liabilities in Each of the Twenty-Four Failures.

Assets	Liabilities
Failure No. 1.....\$20,000	\$20,000
Failure No. 2.....10,000	10,000
Failure No. 3.....15,000	15,000
Failure No. 4.....25,000	25,000
Failure No. 5.....30,000	30,000
Failure No. 6.....40,000	40,000
Failure No. 7.....50,000	50,000
Failure No. 8.....60,000	60,000
Failure No. 9.....70,000	70,000
Failure No. 10.....80,000	80,000
Failure No. 11.....90,000	90,000
Failure No. 12.....100,000	100,000
Failure No. 13.....110,000	110,000
Failure No. 14.....120,000	120,000
Failure No. 15.....130,000	130,000
Failure No. 16.....140,000	140,000
Failure No. 17.....150,000	150,000
Failure No. 18.....160,000	160,000
Failure No. 19.....170,000	170,000
Failure No. 20.....180,000	180,000
Failure No. 21.....190,000	190,000
Failure No. 22.....200,000	200,000
Failure No. 23.....210,000	210,000
Failure No. 24.....220,000	220,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following comparative statement will give a fair idea of the business of the 135 associations in the city:

1894	1895
Number of associations.....184	153
Number of persons in associations.....67,714	69,381
Number of borrowers.....14,522	19,176
Authorized capital stock.....\$35,235,000	\$94,020,000
Amount of capital stock subscribed.....\$33,806,000	\$58,321,220
Number of shares of running stock in operation.....255,224	321,531
Number of shares of paid-up or debenture stock in operation.....27,936	45,907
Number of shares of all kind of stock in operation.....284,160	367,738
Dues on installment or running stock.....\$2,739,390	\$3,394,333
Receipts from paid-up or debenture stock.....\$63,835	\$1,832,889
Deposits.....\$18,063	\$18,429
Loans on mortgage repaid during year.....\$1,221,198	\$2,076,732
Loans on pass-book security repaid.....\$48,159	\$318,877
Interest paid by borrowers.....\$121,021	\$254,491
Premium paid on forfeitures.....\$6,068	\$3,065
Expense fund collected.....\$184,062	\$322,065
Expense fund transferred.....\$15,738	\$21,859
Transfer fees collected.....\$3,517	\$2,616
Paid-up stock and initiation.....\$1,484	\$1,805
Membership fees.....\$2,304	\$2,713
Money borrowed by the associations.....\$35,467	\$70,749
Real estate owned.....\$12,218	\$1,076
Refunded insurance and taxes.....\$39	\$4,333
Overdrafts.....\$372	\$1,807
Miscellaneous receipts.....\$20,842	\$28,039
Loans on mortgage during year.....\$2,731,515	\$4,664,033
Loans on pass-book security.....\$45,990	\$602,537
Loans on other security.....\$2,736	\$5,726
Withdrawals from running stock.....\$1,242,199	\$2,126,073
Withdrawals from paid-up and debenture stock.....\$24,036	\$80,473

deposits.....\$22,588	\$2,989
Stock matured during year.....\$258,638	\$361,019
Dividends.....\$144,838	\$225,561
Salaries.....\$108,938	\$189,413
Expenses for borrowed money.....\$7,837	\$32,259
Interest on deposits.....\$2,001	\$4,683
Interest on borrowed money.....\$21,793	\$16,742
Insurance and taxes.....\$4,200	\$1,003
Received from sale of real estate.....\$22,841	\$154,090
On hand in loan fund.....\$504,066	\$645,430
On hand in expense fund.....\$6,068	\$4,461
There has been a falling off in the receipts on pre-paid or paid-up stock since the Supreme Court decided that this kind of stock is taxable. However, the officers of the associations that issue this kind of stock still maintain that they offer better inducements to men who have surplus money than most any other form of investment in the city.	

New Associations.

During the year twenty-one new associations began business in the city. They are:

- Paternal Building and Loan Association, No. 2.
- State Building and Loan Association, No. 2.
- State Building and Loan Association, No. 3.
- Peoples Mutual Savings and Loan Association.
- Government Insurance Association, No. 3.
- Crescent Loan and Investment Company.

Commercial Building and Loan Association.

Madison Road Savings and Loan Association, No. 2.

Commonwealth Savings and Loan Association.

German House Building and Loan Association.

Guardians Savings and Loan Association.

Home Savings and Loan Association.

Indiana Home and Savings Association.

Madison Avenue Savings and Loan Association, No. 5.

Mechanical National Savings and Loan Association, No. 1.

Reserve Fund Savings and Loan Association, No. 2.

Triennial Savings and Loan Association.

United States Building and Loan Association.

Union National Savings and Loan Association.

West Indianapolis Savings and Loan Association.

Retiring Associations.

Nine associations retired during the year. They were:

- Hamphill Building and Loan Association.
- Clifford Avenue Savings and Loan Association.
- Madison Avenue Savings and Loan Association.
- Metropolitan Building and Loan Association.
- North New Street Savings and Loan Association.
- Peoples Savings and Loan Association, No. 4.

During the year many homes in the city were cleared of debt through building associations. There has been from time to time agitation in favor of reducing the cost of money borrowed from associations, but none of the suggestions made has been adopted. There is a widespread feeling, however, that associations could safely reduce the cost of money to borrowers. Not many of the associations have been forced to take in a large amount of real estate during the year. When the public came to these persons who predicted that building and loan associations would not be able to stand the storm, but they did stand it better than almost any other class of financial concerns. There have been foreclosures here as the result of the panic, but they have been so few that they have not attracted any special attention.

Stockholders in associations very generally demand that there shall be laws enacted for their better protection, and it seems probable that something may be expected from the next Legislature. One of the suggestions that is being made in general favor at this time is that a State building and loan department be established and that the interior, or what is put in charge, be authorized to examine every association in the State twice a year. This year many associations called on the Auditor General for an examination of their business, which he did. There were no examinations at the request of stockholders, who believed that something was wrong.

FAILURE IN 1895.

There were twenty-four failures in the city during the year, to date, against fourteen during 1894, and forty-four in 1893. The following table shows the assets and liabilities of each concern, and the total assets and liabilities of the concerns that were forced to quit business:

Assets	Liabilities
Failure No. 1.....\$20,000	\$20,000
Failure No. 2.....10,000	10,000
Failure No. 3.....15,000	15,000
Failure No. 4.....25,000	25,000
Failure No. 5.....30,000	30,000
Failure No. 6.....40,000	40,000
Failure No. 7.....50,000	50,000
Failure No. 8.....60,000	60,000
Failure No. 9.....70,000	70,000
Failure No. 10.....80,000	80,000
Failure No. 11.....90,000	90,000
Failure No. 12.....100,000	100,000
Failure No. 13.....110,000	110,000
Failure No. 14.....120,000	120,000
Failure No. 15.....130,000	130,000
Failure No. 16.....140,000	140,000
Failure No. 17.....150,000	150,000
Failure No. 18.....160,000	160,000
Failure No. 19.....170,000	170,000
Failure No. 20.....180,000	180,000
Failure No. 21.....190,000	190,000
Failure No. 22.....200,000	200,000
Failure No. 23.....210,000	210,000
Failure No. 24.....220,000	220,000

BUSINESS OF THE BANKS.

One Concern Liquidated and Two Others Consolidated—Clearings.

The business of the five banks of the city was satisfactory throughout the year. There has been a marked revival of business with them during the last three months. A conservative policy has marked the year's business. The men at the head of the five institutions say they might have made more money for the stockholders of the banks if they had been less conservative; but they deemed it advisable to be careful about making loans until they were certain that the effects of the panic were past. One bank, the Bank of Commerce, went into liquidation. It had been in process of winding up its business for two years. The deposits were paid in full. Just before the beginning of the year the Merchants' National Bank was absorbed by the Merchants' National Bank. Three of the five banks are members of the Indianapolis Clearing-house Association. The two that are out are the Indiana National and the Capital National. The refusal of all the banks to become members of the association has made it impossible for several years for the city to show the true volume of its banking business. Until the last three months the published clearings have represented the business of the three banks in the clearing houses only—Fletcher's Bank, the Merchants' National Bank and the State Bank of Indiana. In September Frederick Bages, of the clearing houses, proposed to the banks that are out of the association that if they would make up their clearings daily he would gather them up and include them in the daily statement of business. The two banks accepted the offer, and beginning with October all the banks have been represented in the association statement. As will be seen from the comparative statement printed below the adding of the two

banks that were out to the monthly statement makes considerable difference in the showing. For the reason that all the banks have not been represented in the association statement, it is not possible to set out in figures a true statement of the business during the twelve months of the year previous. The clearings of the Indiana National and the Capital National from January 1 to August 1 were \$52,488,079.02. The following comparative statement shows the clearings of the banks in the association, and the clearings of all the banks in the city for the last three months of this year:

Month	Indiana National and Capital National	All Banks in City
January.....	\$12,413,282.57	\$12,413,282.57
February.....	8,046,036.57	8,046,036.57
March.....	9,325,215.10	9,325,215.10
April.....	8,848,823.21	8,848,823.21
May.....	11,025,442.56	11,025,442.56
June.....	11,292,173.22	11,292,173.22
July.....	10,367,245.08	10,367,245.08
August.....	12,501,818.87	12,501,818.87
September.....	11,200,212.20	11,200,212.20
October.....	10,838,572.84	10,838,572.84
November.....	11,200,212.20	11,200,212.20
December.....	10,838,572.84	10,838,572.84
Total.....	\$120,132,220.92	\$120,132,220.92

CLEARINGS OF THE INDIANA NATIONAL AND CAPITAL NATIONAL FROM JANUARY 1 TO AUGUST 1, 1895.

Total for 1895.....\$212,957,789.20

The clearings of the Indiana National and the Capital National for the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1895.

Total for 1895.....\$212,957,789.20

INCORPORATIONS.

New Business Enterprises Started—One Hundred and Four Concerns.

Since the beginning of this year 104 concerns, organized for business in Indianapolis, have been incorporated. In the history of the city so many new corporations were never formed in a single year. Several of the new corporations were so successful from the start that before the year was half gone they found it necessary to increase their capital stock. The companies formed are, at the close of the year, with Jackson Park Gas Company, all operating concerns with good prospects for the future. In the list of the incorporations of the year printed below benevolent associations, voluntary associations, and all other concerns that do not issue stock, have been omitted. Had they been included the number would have reached about 125. The list follows:

The Knickerbocker Manufacturing Company, capital stock \$20,000.

The Mullen-Blackledge Company, capital stock \$12,000.

The Brown-Wolz Company, capital stock \$25,000.

The Indiana Bond Company, capital stock \$10,000.

Specific Manufacturing Company, capital stock \$25,000.

Madison Avenue Savings and Loan Society, capital stock \$100,000.

The Johnson Novelty Company, capital stock \$5,000.

The Syracuse Water Power Company, capital stock \$25,000.

The Railroad Men's Building and Loan Association, capital stock (increase) \$500,000.

The Columbian Manufacturing Company, capital stock \$25,000.

Bell's Cycle Company, capital stock \$10,000.

Cherokee Mining Company, capital stock \$10,000.

The Lee Oxidizing Volcanizer Company, capital stock \$3,000.

The Indianapolis Cycling Club, capital stock \$5,000.

The Woodruff Place Light, Heat and Power Company, capital stock \$10,000.

Morris-Stevens Building and Loan Association, capital stock \$100,000.

Triennial Savings and Loan Association, capital stock \$100,000.

Central Silica Company, capital stock \$12,000.

Specific Manufacturing Company, capital stock \$10,000.

The Advance Manufacturing Company, capital stock \$20,000.

The Artificial Ice and Cold Storage Company (increase), \$20,000.

Novelty Manufacturing and Foundry Company, capital stock \$15,000.

Novelty Manufacturing and Foundry Company, capital stock \$15,000.

West Indianapolis Savings and Loan Association, No. 1, capital stock \$100,000.

The People's Mutual Savings and Loan Association, capital stock \$100,000.

The Perry-Brown Manufacturing Company, capital stock \$25,000.

The White Chemical Company, capital stock \$50,000.

The American Trust Fence Company, capital stock \$50,000.

The Government Building and Loan Association, No. 3, capital stock \$100,000.

The Holt Ice and Cold Storage Company, capital stock \$100,000.

The Mohawk Cycle Company, capital stock \$50,000.

J. McKim Heister, Manufacturing and Lumber Company, capital stock \$25,000.

Present Loan and Investment Company of Indiana, capital stock \$100,000.

American Building and Loan Association, capital stock \$100,000.

Globe Machine Works, capital stock \$20,000.

Capital Lumber Company, capital stock \$25,000.

World Building, Loan and Investment Company (increase), capital stock \$100,000.

Indianapolis Bleaching Company, capital stock \$50,000.

Hay & Wiltie Manufacturing Company, capital stock \$40,000.

The Educational Playing Card Company, capital stock \$10,000.

The Indianapolis Drop Forging Company, capital stock \$10,000.

Madison Grocery Company, capital stock \$5,000.

The Herdich-Woolen Machine Company, capital stock \$5,000.

The Indianapolis Wagon and Stamping Company, capital stock \$10,000.

The Russell Wagon Company, capital stock \$10,000.

THE TRUST COMPANIES.

Amount of Business Done by Them During the Year.

Indianapolis has three trust companies, the Indiana with \$100,000 capital stock, the Union with \$500,000 capital stock, and the Marion with \$500,000 capital stock. The Marion has just been organized, and does not figure in the business of the last year. The reports of the Indiana Trust Company and the Union Trust Company at the end of the fiscal year show that both have been growing rapidly.

The Indiana.

The Indiana Trust Company makes the following showing:

ASSETS.

County and city bonds.....\$178,012.75

Miscellaneous bonds and stocks.....205,231.20

Loans secured by first mortgage.....57,839.32

Company's building.....25,831.75

Vault, furniture and fixtures.....45,119.41

Franchises.....750.00

Advances to estates.....1,282.99

Cash due from banks.....32,584.49

Capital stock.....\$100,000.00

Unpaid profits.....\$10,900.12

Deposits.....131,553.86

Trust deposits.....131,410.12

The showing made by the Union Trust Company is as follows:

ASSETS.

Loans secured by collateral.....\$19,330.00

Loans secured by collateral.....47,342.06

Bonds.....175,104.51

Advances to estates.....11,882.46

THE PROGRESS THE PROGRESS THE PROGRESS THE PROGRESS

WE WILL INAUGURATE A SALE FOR HOLIDAY BUYERS

IN OUR OVERCOAT AND SUIT DEPARTMENT

To-morrow morning that should bring every man in Indianapolis who needs clothing to our store.

Below We Quote Prices:

OVERCOATS SMOKING JACKETS CLOTHING MEN'S SUITS

OVERCOATS	SMOKING JACKETS	CLOTHING	MEN'S SUITS
\$6.50	\$4.00	\$1.85	\$10
\$8.50	\$5.00	\$2.45	
\$15	\$7.50	\$2.95	\$15
	\$8.50	\$5.00	
		\$68 Cents	

There is not a man or woman in Indianapolis who intends making a Christmas present to relatives or friends can afford to miss this sale. The reductions are bona-fide and a challenge to competitors to equal the goods at parallel prices.

OUR HOLIDAY SALE AT REDUCED PRICES BEGINS TO-MORROW MORNING

The Progress Clothing Store

THE VENEZUELAN

question is one that will occupy the minds of the diplomats for weeks to come. Through interested, this will have to give way, with you, to the Christmas question, and just at present to the

FRIDAY SALE

Just a hint of the offerings:
Children's Story Books, 15c and 10c.
50c boxes of all popular colors of
Portulaca, 25c each.
Children's Sets, Knife, Fork and Spoon,
nicely boxed, 15c, complete.
50c boxes of fine Stationery, 25c.
Smoking Sets, 15c and 10c.
Leather Photograph Frames, 25c.
Lampshades, 15c, 25c, 50c and 75c.
Metal Cuff and Collar Boxes, 25c.
Fancy Mirrors, 75c and 10c.

FANS! FANS!

All large silk and gauze Fans,
hand-painted, etc., at

HALF PRICE

There is just one thing about this offer: If you want to get one, you'll have to come early.
All \$1 Fans, 50c.
All \$1.50 Fans, 75c.
All \$2 Fans, \$1.
All \$2.50 Fans, \$1.25.
All \$3 Fans, \$1.50.
All \$3.50 Fans, \$1.75.
All \$4 Fans, \$2.
All \$5 Fans, \$2.50.

L. S. AYRES & CO

At Pennsylvania and Market Streets
Ladies' Desks,
Gentlemen's Shaving Stands,
Curio Cabinets,
Odd Seats,
Easy Chairs,
Hat Racks,
Umbrella Stands,
Bric-a-Brac of many kinds,
Vases, Plates,
Beautiful Things for Christmas

PRICES THAT MAKE YOU REMEMBER US.

And don't forget that over Pearson's music store, opposite the Denison House, we have

Carpets, Lace Curtains, Etc.

EASTMAN SCHLEICHER & LEE

100 cups for 25c means economy as well as health in the use of Postum Cereal instead of tea or coffee.

A Cold or A Cough

Is quickly relieved and cured by Triguima Cough Cure. If the attack is severe, take also Triguima Cathartic. There can be nothing better for a cold or a cough than this treatment, and it can be taken freely, without fear of injury, as the Remedies contain no opium or other harmful ingredients. They are only 25 cents a box, and are for sale at drugstores.
Those needing tonics will find what they want in Triguima Ague Cure or Triguima Vitalatum. These will cure a gripe and restore the strength.
There is no better treatment for malaria than Triguima Cathartic and Triguima Ague Cure. The Vitalatum is food for the nerves.

Business Men

who use Vitalatum will have more success, for it gives them cooler heads and more nerve.

Public Speakers

can entertain their audiences better when toned up with Vitalatum.
Vitalatum gives lawyers strength to win their cases.
These remedies are entirely harmless, and the most delicate need not fear to take them. At drugstores.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Make out list of folks to whom you wish to give presents.
What size glove do they wear?
Gloves may be exchanged after Xmas, or you may buy one of our certificates good for a pair of gloves.
Prices: 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.

Cucker's

THE ONLY GLOVE STORE.
10 East Washington Street.

AN ELEGANT THING

for elegant people is the elegant taste and elegant effects of Lemon Tonic Laxative. All druggists, 50c.

CHEW AND SMOKE

Mail Pouch Tobacco
NICOTINE NEUTRALIZED.

ONE BOTTLE EVERY DAY OF

"MALT NUTRIMENT" (Trade Mark)
means from 2 to 6 pounds a week gained in healthy flesh.

ORDER OF CROSSED FRIENDS.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Supreme Council.

The executive committee of the Supreme Council of the Order of Crossed Friends met at the offices in the Commercial Club Building, this morning. Reports by the members of the various lodges were of an encouraging character. The program for work to be prosecuted was discussed, and the supreme council was directed to write a letter of instruction to the officers in charge of each jurisdiction for placing officers in the field for the establishment of new lodges and the securing of new members.

The report of the supreme treasurer showed the receipts and disbursements for the term of six months aggregated \$540.00, including the month of December, which reaches \$10.00.

Provisional Grand Councilor Hambrick of Kentucky, who was present, reported in regard to the Louisville suit, in which the Order of Crossed Friends was the plaintiff, that the suit had been discontinued.

Past Supreme Councilor Morris, of Illinois, said that in his jurisdiction, all matters of controversy had been satisfactorily adjusted, and that at a meeting of members held December 10, resolutions were adopted approving the action of the Supreme Council.

Supreme Councilor Morse and other members of the committee will address the members of the order to-night at the Crossed Friends Hall, at New York and Alabama streets.

AMONG THE MUSICIANS.

TOPICS DISCUSSED IN CHOR LOFT AND CONCERT ROOM.

Local Concert Company Organized—Festival Chorus Committee Appointed and Rules Adopted—Minor Paragraphs.

The current number of Music contains articles on the local musical scene. One of these is by Emil Liebling on "The Works of Moszkowski"; in another Karlton Hackett writes on "Singing Out of Tune"; and a third gives Frederick W. Root's "Report to the American College of Musicians Upon Music Extension."

A life of Smetana is begun by Mr. Kral, and there is the usual editorial brieftac.

At the rehearsal of the May festival chorus Tuesday night a committee on attendance was elected as follows: Secretary, Mrs. C. R. Watson; tenors, Andrew Smith; basses, John H. Hummel. It was decided to meet on Monday evenings as in previous years. Last year's rules as to attendance were re-adopted.

A new song which is becoming known at parlor musicales and on the concert stage is called "Spring Dells" by Alban Forster. The accompaniment is simple, but requires a skillful hand to execute its flowing cadences, while the air is original and melodious.

There will be fewer changes than usual in the city choirs at the beginning of the New Year. The chief ones, those at the Tabernacle and Second Presbyterian churches, have been announced.

At most of the others the personnel will remain unchanged.

A number of teachers at the College of Music have organized the Schubert Concert Company. It consists of Karl Schneider, baritone; Charles Ehrlich, violinist; Newton E. Swift, pianist, and Miss Nannie Brannan, accompanist.

A new Christmas song has been written by Thomas H. Chivers, a well-known musician of Detroit, and dedicated to Miss Ida Sweeney, of this city. It appears in the current number of the Song Journal.

At the first orchestral concert of the Citizens' College and Conservatory, recently by the students, Miss Jeanette Orrop, of this city, played the Spohr violin.

Miss Adelaide Carman will read a paper on "The Destiny of Music" at the next meeting of the Musical Union. The paper will be illustrated by members of the second division.

Signor Vegara and Mr. Adolph Schell-schmidt will give a concert at Evansville during the holidays, at which some of the former's more advanced pupils will appear.

A concert was given last night in Con-nerville by the Schiwen String Quartet.

Foreign Sharps and Flats.

"No amount of study will make a man so supreme a master of polyphonic form as Palestrina or of the sonata as Beethoven," writes W. J. Henderson, the well-known critic, in the New York Times. Their mastery was creative. They molded the forms themselves, and their labor in so doing was one of the manifestations of their genius. But any one is at liberty to sit at their feet and learn, and the first thing to learn is that form is one of the vitals of composition. It may be added that a knowledge of the principles of musical form is a fundamental requirement for those who desire to listen to music intelligently. Yet, surprising as the statement may seem, more than 50 per cent. of the young women who are learning how to play sonatas on the piano can not tell what a sonata is."

David Bispham is reported to have had a great success in London as Wotan in Mime, Bloomfield Zeissler, whose success contrasts unqualified, has been obliged to cancel a number of engagements, by the advice of her physicians, who fear that the strain may prove too great for her nerves.

An honor seldom accorded to an American pianist has been received by William H. Sherwood, who has been invited to make a tour through Europe. He will not go this season, however.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan has decided upon Lord Byron's tragedy, "Sardanapalus," as the subject for his grand ballet to be produced next year at the Alhambra.

A testimonial will soon be presented to Lady Halle, the English pianist, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of her first appearance in public, and the twenty-fifth of her debut in England.

Mr. W. J. Henderson, the well-known English composer, will write an orchestral work for the London Philharmonic Society.

"La Navarraise."

The most important feature of the week was the production of "La Navarraise" at the opera. When one comes away from the performance of this work he remembers only the stage pictures, the action, the crushing atmosphere of gloom, "La Navarraise" is not an opera; it is not even a lyric drama. It is a melodrama, and the incidents follow one another in a rapid and unrelenting sequence.

The incidents follow one another in a rapid and unrelenting sequence. The first act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The second act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The third act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The fourth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The fifth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The sixth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The seventh act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The eighth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The ninth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The tenth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The eleventh act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The twelfth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The thirteenth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The fourteenth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The fifteenth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The sixteenth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The seventeenth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The eighteenth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The nineteenth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The twentieth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The twenty-first act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The twenty-second act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The twenty-third act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The twenty-fourth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The twenty-fifth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The twenty-sixth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The twenty-seventh act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The twenty-eighth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The twenty-ninth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The thirtieth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The thirty-first act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The thirty-second act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The thirty-third act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The thirty-fourth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The thirty-fifth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The thirty-sixth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The thirty-seventh act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The thirty-eighth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The thirty-ninth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The fortieth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The forty-first act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The forty-second act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The forty-third act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The forty-fourth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The forty-fifth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The forty-sixth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The forty-seventh act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The forty-eighth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

pledged to secure the loans, contrary to the provisions of the charter. It is alleged that No. 1 has outstanding loans amounting to \$20,000, secured by mortgages, and that \$14,000 of this amount has been loaned in Cook county, Illinois. It is charged that the property on which this money was loaned is not worth 20 cents on the dollar of its appraised value, and that the officers of the corporation have taken steps to conceal the real condition of the union's finances. In one instance, it is charged, \$22,100 was defaulted in Cook county, and the union refused to accept certain deeds to real estate, the value of which was concealed. The president, J. B. Patten, said that this suit was brought by persons in Chicago, who were the borrowers of the union, now delinquent in their payments. Patten said this means to evade foreclosure proceedings. He declared that the affairs of the union are in good condition, and that the only result of these proceedings will be to alarm stockholders and cause them to withdraw. Patten said that the union has no investments, and that the only result of these proceedings will be to alarm stockholders and cause them to withdraw. Patten said that the union has no investments, and that the only result of these proceedings will be to alarm stockholders and cause them to withdraw.

The Claude Matthews Club. The Claude Matthews Club is the name of a new city and State Democratic club. The purposes of the organization are the advancement of Democracy and the interests of Governor Claude Matthews in the coming presidential campaign.

The Oberlin Concert. While the W. C. C. management were anticipating a rush for seats for the Oberlin concert, it was far greater than they supposed possible. It shows that the people of the city will patronize a splendid attraction when presented at popular prices. While the seats were reserved would fill any other place of amusement, there are still desirable seats to be had at Tomlinson Hall a great many people.

Walking Models. The well-dressed gentlemen who are getting their suits and trunks made to order by the well-known tailor, Mr. Mueller guarantee the finish and fabric of all suits and pants.

Patrons of W. B. Burford. In ordering visiting cards will find that he is contented to take special care of copper plates entrusted to his keeping.

Fine Striking Bags for Christmas presents, at HAY & WILLITS MFG CO., 74 N. Pennsylvania st.

MARCY has the lead in watches and jewelry.

Music Boxes. CARLIN & LENOX, 31 E. Market st.

Scrofula is overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Foreign Sharps and Flats.

"No amount of study will make a man so supreme a master of polyphonic form as Palestrina or of the sonata as Beethoven," writes W. J. Henderson, the well-known critic, in the New York Times. Their mastery was creative. They molded the forms themselves, and their labor in so doing was one of the manifestations of their genius. But any one is at liberty to sit at their feet and learn, and the first thing to learn is that form is one of the vitals of composition. It may be added that a knowledge of the principles of musical form is a fundamental requirement for those who desire to listen to music intelligently. Yet, surprising as the statement may seem, more than 50 per cent. of the young women who are learning how to play sonatas on the piano can not tell what a sonata is."

David Bispham is reported to have had a great success in London as Wotan in Mime, Bloomfield Zeissler, whose success contrasts unqualified, has been obliged to cancel a number of engagements, by the advice of her physicians, who fear that the strain may prove too great for her nerves.

An honor seldom accorded to an American pianist has been received by William H. Sherwood, who has been invited to make a tour through Europe. He will not go this season, however.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan has decided upon Lord Byron's tragedy, "Sardanapalus," as the subject for his grand ballet to be produced next year at the Alhambra.

A testimonial will soon be presented to Lady Halle, the English pianist, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of her first appearance in public, and the twenty-fifth of her debut in England.

Mr. W. J. Henderson, the well-known English composer, will write an orchestral work for the London Philharmonic Society.

"La Navarraise."

The most important feature of the week was the production of "La Navarraise" at the opera. When one comes away from the performance of this work he remembers only the stage pictures, the action, the crushing atmosphere of gloom, "La Navarraise" is not an opera; it is not even a lyric drama. It is a melodrama, and the incidents follow one another in a rapid and unrelenting sequence.

The incidents follow one another in a rapid and unrelenting sequence. The first act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The second act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The third act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The fourth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The fifth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The sixth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The seventh act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The eighth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The ninth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The tenth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The eleventh act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The twelfth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The thirteenth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The fourteenth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The fifteenth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The sixteenth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The seventeenth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The eighteenth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The nineteenth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The twentieth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The twenty-first act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The twenty-second act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The twenty-third act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The twenty-fourth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The twenty-fifth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The twenty-sixth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The twenty-seventh act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The twenty-eighth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The twenty-ninth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The thirtieth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The thirty-first act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The thirty-second act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The thirty-third act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The thirty-fourth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The thirty-fifth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The thirty-sixth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The thirty-seventh act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The thirty-eighth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The thirty-ninth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The fortieth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The forty-first act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The forty-second act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The forty-third act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The forty-fourth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The forty-fifth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The forty-sixth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The forty-seventh act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The forty-eighth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The forty-ninth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The fiftieth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The fifty-first act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The fifty-second act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The fifty-third act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The fifty-fourth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

The fifty-fifth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine. The fifty-sixth act is a scene of domestic life, in which the young man, who is the hero, is introduced to the young woman, who is the heroine.

To-Night At Wasson's

The many scenes of Christmas will bring good cheer to you. The two Santa Clauses—the Old Santa and the Young Santa—will greet you. See Santa Claus in the chimney of the Christmas House to-night.

One Hour To-Night

Over the greatest Handkerchief sale ever known in Indianapolis. From 8 to 9 o'clock.

Two Thousand Four Hundred Handkerchiefs

Will be put on sale and sold during that hour only at the price named.

8 Cents

Will buy Handkerchiefs that are sold everywhere at 15 cents; these are manufacturers' samples, in good condition and choice styles. Not over one dozen to a customer.

12 Cents

For 10c and 20c Handkerchiefs: some embroidered, others drawn-work and hemstitched. Not over one dozen to one buyer.

15 Cents

For Handkerchiefs that sold yesterday at 25 to 35 cents; very choice styles. The sale will begin at 8 o'clock and stop at 9. One dozen only to one buyer.